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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/897,100

07/03/2001

Takeshi Ishida

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11/30/2006

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

SUITE 700

1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER

SORRELL, ERON J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2182

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/897,100

Applicant(s)

ISHIDA ET AL.

Examiner

Eron J. Sorrell

Art Unit

2182

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 September 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 July 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

DETAILED ACTION

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choquier et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,951,694 hereinafter "Choquier") in view of Donaghue, Jr. (U.S. Patent No. 6,226,377 hereinafter "Donaghue").

3. Referring to program claims 1 and 7, method claim 6, machine readable medium claim 8, and apparatus claim 9, Choquier teaches a method, apparatus and program causing an information processing device (administration servers 134, see lines 4-12 of column 24) to execute a service managing method accommodating a plurality of service servers each rendering a service via a network in response to a service request from a client, and distributing the service request to the plurality of service servers (see lines 26-35 of column 23), said method comprising:

Art Unit: 2182

managing the plurality of service servers by dividing the service servers to define a plurality of groups of service servers and dynamically shift service servers among the plurality of groups and render a service as a service quality of a group to which the shift is made (see lines 36-48 of column 23); and

reducing a load on a service server within any of the plurality of groups by using at least one service server with the lightest load as the service server within any of the plurality of groups, when the load on the service server within any of the plurality of groups increases, and a quality level to be rendered by any of the plurality of groups cannot be maintained (see lines 34-53 of column 24, wherein Choquier teaches determining when to add servers from one group experiencing high load from a group with a lower load).

Choquier fails to teach the service servers are grouped depending on quality levels of the rendered services into a high, low, and intermediate service groups.

Donaghue teaches, in an analogous system, the service servers are grouped depending on quality levels of the rendered services into a high, low, and intermediate service groups (Donaghue teaches 1st, 2nd, and 3<sup>rd</sup> priority levels), wherein the intermediate group offers low level service during a normal time

Art Unit: 2182

and reassigning servers between the server groups based upon the load and level of service (see lines 45-63 of column 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system and method of Choquier with the above teachings of Donaghue in order to more effectively utilize the available resources and maintain service level agreements as suggested by Donaghue (see lines 55-58 of column 1).

4. Referring to claim 2, Choquier teaches the plurality of service servers that are grouped comprise a storing unit storing information to which group each of the plurality of service servers belongs (see lines 21-27 of column 9).

5. Referring to claim 3, Donaghue teaches a service quality is the response time of the service server (see lines 44-52 of column 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system and method of Choquier with the above teachings of Donaghue for the same reasons as mentioned above in the rejection of claim 1.

Art Unit: 2182

6. Referring to claim 4, Choquier teaches, the method further comprises recording and managing a log of service requests (see lines 33-46 of column 10); and generating a schedule for each date or day of the week based on the log recorded in the log managing step, and changing a way of dividing the service servers into groups according to a generated schedule (see lines 27-35 of column 23).

7. Referring to claim 5, Choquier teaches each of the plurality of service servers executes a load measuring step measuring a load value that a local service requires to process a service request; and teaches a server is shifted to a different group based on a load value of each service server, which is notified from the load measuring step.

Choquier fails to teach the service servers are grouped depending on quality levels of the rendered services into a high, low, and intermediate service groups.

Donaghue teaches, in an analogous system, the service servers are grouped depending on quality levels of the rendered services into a high, low, and intermediate service groups (Donaghue teaches 1st, 2nd, and 3<sup>rd</sup> priority levels) and reassigning servers between the server groups based upon the load and level of service (see lines 45-63 of column 8).

Art Unit: 2182

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system and method of Choquier with the above teachings of Donaghue for the same reasons as mentioned above in the rejection of claim 1.

8. Referring to claim 10 Choquier teaches a system providing services over at least one network, comprising:

service servers grouped according to services provided (see lines 36-48 of column 23), however fails to teach the service servers are grouped depending on quality levels.

Donaghue teaches, in an analogous system, the service servers are grouped depending on quality levels of the rendered services into a high, low, and intermediate service groups (Donaghue teaches 1st, 2nd, and 3<sup>rd</sup> priority levels) and reassigning servers between the server groups based upon the load and level of service (see lines 45-63 of column 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system and method of Choquier with the above teachings of Donaghue in order to more effectively utilize the available resources and maintain service level agreements as suggested by Donaghue (see lines 55-58 of column 1).

Art Unit: 2182

9. Referring to claims 11 and 12, Choquier teaches, a load shifting unit reducing a load on a selected server within any group of the service server wherein the load shifting unit reduces the load on the selected server by shifting a portion of the load from the selected server to at least one server having a lightest load (see lines 34-53 of column 24, wherein Choquier teaches determining when to add servers from one group experiencing high load from a group with a lower load).

Donaghue teaches, in an analogous system, the service servers are grouped depending on quality levels of the rendered services into a high, low, and intermediate service groups (Donaghue teaches 1st, 2nd, and 3<sup>rd</sup> priority levels) and reassigning servers between the server groups based upon the load and level of service (see lines 45-63 of column 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system and method of Choquier with the above teachings of Donaghue for the same reasons as mentioned above in the rejection of claim 1.



*Response to Arguments*

10. Applicant's arguments filed 9/8/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues:

1) The Office Action failed to address the limitation "dividing the service servers to define a plurality of groups of service servers depending on quality levels of rendered services, and an intermediate server group of service servers which offer low level service among the service servers at a normal time". The Office Action merely alleged that Donaghue "teaches... the service servers are grouped depending on quality levels of the rendered services into a high, low, and intermediate service groups... and reassigning servers between the server groups based upon the load and level of service".

2) Claim 1 does not recite "high, low, and intermediate service groups". Thus, the limitations of claim 1 apparently have been mischaracterized and misinterpreted in the Office Action.

3) Donaghue teaches grouping service requests into different priorities is different from dividing the service

Art Unit: 2182

servers to define a plurality of groups of service servers depending on the quality levels of rendered services.

As per arguments 1-3, the Examiner disagrees. The limitation in question recites, "managing the plurality of service servers by dividing the service servers to define a plurality of groups of service servers depending on quality levels of rendered services, and an intermediate server group of service servers which offer low level service among the service servers at a normal time and dynamically shift service servers among the plurality of groups and render a service as a service quality of a group to which the shift is made."

Choquier teaches a method and system wherein "a plurality of servers are allocated to service groups based on service loads," and "the servers may be dynamically allocated to/from other groups based on the service load" (see lines 26-48 of column 23). These citations correspond to applicant's claim limitation of "managing the plurality of service servers by dividing the service servers to define a plurality of groups of service servers, "and dynamically shift service servers among the plurality of groups." In the system taught by Choquier, the intermediate servers are the servers that are dynamically

Art Unit: 2182

allocated from one server group (a low service group) to another service group (a high service group), when there is a heavier load (state of the system transitions from normal to high load).

Donaghue teaches that service servers can be divided into a plurality of groups based on a quality levels of the rendered services and re-assigning the servers to different groups (see lines 45-63 of colum 8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Choquier with the teachings of Donaghue in order to more effectively use resources and maintain service level agreements as suggested by Donaghue (see lines 55-58 of column 1).

Lastly, claim 1 does not use the language high, low, service groups, but does mention a plurality of service groups and the specification of the instant application defines the plurality of groups as high, low, and intermediate groups (see applicant's figure 4) therefor the claims have not been misinterpreted by the Examiner.

#### *Conclusion*

11. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Art Unit: 2182

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eron J. Sorrell whose telephone number is 571 272-4160. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00AM - 4:30PM.

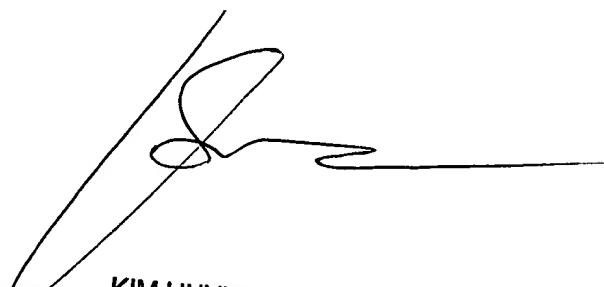
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Huynh can be reached on 571-272-4147. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2182

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

EJS

November 21, 2006



KIM HUYNH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

11/22/06